Being acquainted with the laws and fashions of his own country, he has something to *exchange* with those abroad. *Locke.*

EXCHA'NGE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of giving and receiving reciprocally.
   And thus they parted with *exchange* of harms;
   Much blood the monsters lost, and they their arms. *Waller.*
   They lend their corn, they make *exchanges*; they are always ready to serve one another. *Addison.*
2. Traffick by permutation.
   The world is maintained by intercourse; and the whole course of nature is a great *exchange*, in which one good turn is, and ought to be, the stated price of another. *South's Serm.*
3. The form or act of transferring, properly by bills or notes.
   I have bills for money by *exchange*
   From Florence, and must here deliver them. *Shakespeare.*
4. The balance of the money of different nations.
   He was skilful in the *exchange* beyond seas, and in all the circumstances and practices thereof. *Hayward on Edward VI.*
5. The thing given in return for something received.
   Thou art arm'd, Glo'ster; let the trumpet sound:
   If none appear to prove upon thy person
   Thy heinous, manifest, and many treasons,
   There is my pledge: I'll prove it on thy heart.
   —There's my *exchange*; what in the world he is
   That names me traitor, villain-like he lies. *Shak. K. Lear.*
   Spend all I have, only give me so much time in *exchange* of it. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
   It made not the silver coined go for more than its value in all things to be bought; but just so much as the denomination was raised, just so much less of commodity had the buyer in *exchange* for it. *Locke.*
   If blood you seek, I will my own resign:
   O spare her life, and in *exchange* take mine. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*
6. The thing received in return for something given.
   The respect and love which was paid you by all, who had the happiness to know you, was a wise *exchange* for the honours of the court. *Dryden.*
7. The place where the merchants meet to negociate their affairs; place of sale.
   He that uses the same words sometimes in one, and sometimes in another signification, ought to pass, in the schools, for as fair a man, as he does, in the market and *exchange*, who sells several things under the same name. *Locke.*
   No thing, no place is strange,
   While his fair bosom is the world's *exchange*. *Denham.*

EXCHA'NGER. *n. s.* [from *exchange*.] One who practises exchange.

Whilst bullion may be had for a small price more than the weight of our current cash, these *exchangers* generally chuse rather to buy bullion than run the risk of melting down our coin, which is criminal by the law. *Locke.*

EXCHE'AT. *n. s.* See ESCHEAT.

   The sons of day he favoureth, I see,
   And by my ruins thinks to make them great:
   To make one great by others loss, is bad *exchеat. Fai. Qu.*

EXCHE'ATOR. *n. s.* See ESCHEATOR.

These earls and dukes appointed their special officers; as sheriff, admiral, receiver, havener, customer, butler, searcher, comptroller, gager, *excheator*, feodary, auditor, and clerk of the market. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

EXCHE'QUER. *n. s.* [*eschequeir*, Norman French; *schaccharium*, low Latin, from *schatz*, a treasure, German.] The court to which are brought all the revenues belonging to the crown. It consists of two parts; whereof one dealeth specially in the hearing and deciding of all causes appertaining to the king's coffers: the other is called the receipt of the exchequer, which is properly employed in the receiving and paying of money. It is also a court of record, wherein all causes touching the revenues of the crown are handled. *Harris.*

I will be cheater to them both, and they shall be *exchequers* to me: they shall be my East and West Indies. *Shakespeare.*
   Your treasures
   Are quite exhausted, the *exchequer*'s empty. *Denham's Sophy.*
Clipped money will pass whilst the king's bankers and at last the *exchequer* takes it. *Locke.*

EXCI'SE. *n. s.* [*accijs*, Dutch; *excisum*, Latin.] A hateful tax levied upon commodities, and adjudged not by the common judges of property, but wretches hired by those to whom excise is paid.

The people should pay a ratable tax for their sheep, and an *excise* for every thing which they should eat. *Hayward.*
   Ambitious now to take *excise*
   Of a more fragrant paradise. *Cleaveland.*
   Excise,
   With hundred rows of teeth, the shark exceeds,
   And on all trades like Cassawar she feeds. *Marvel.*
   Can hire large houses, and oppress the poor,
   By farm'd *excise*. *Dryden's Juvenal, Sat. 3.*

To EXCI'SE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To levy excise upon a person or thing.

   In South-sea days, not happier when surmis'd
   The lord of thousands, than if now *excis'd*. *Pope's Horace.*

EXCI'SEMAN. *n. s.* [*excise* and *man*.] An officer who inspects commodities, and rates their excise.

EXCI'SION. *n. s.* [*excisio*, Latin.] Extirpation; destruction; ruin; the act of cutting off; the state of being cut off.

Pride is one of the fatallest instruments of *excision*. *Decay of Piety.*

Such conquerors are the instruments of vengeance on those nations that have filled up the measure of iniquities, and are grown ripe for *excision*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

EXCITA'TION. *n. s.* [from *excito*, to *excite*, Latin.]

1. The act of exciting, or putting into motion.
   All putrefactions come from the ambient body, either by ingress of the ambient body into the body putrefied, or by *excitation* and solicitation of the body putrefied by the body ambient. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 836.
2. The act of rousing or awakening.
   The original of sensible and spiritual ideas may be owing to sensation and reflection, the recollection and fresh *excitation* of them to other occasions. *Watts's Logick.*

To EXCI'TE. *v. a.* [*excito*, Latin.]

1. To rouse; to animate; to stir up; to encourage.
   The Lacedemonians were more *excited* to desire of honour with the excellent verses of the poet Tirtæus, than with all the exhortations of their captains, or authority of their rulers and magistrates. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*
   That kind of poesy which *excites* to virtue the greatest men, is of greatest use to human kind. *Dryden.*
2. To put into motion; to awaken; to raise.

EXCI'TEMENT. *n. s.* [from *excite*.] The motive by which one is stirred up, animated, or put in action.

   How stand I then,
   That have a father kill'd, a mother stain'd,
   Excitements of my reason and my blood,
   And let all sleep? *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

EXCI'TER. *n. s.* [from *excite*.]

1. One that stirs up others, or puts them in motion.
   They never punished the delinquency of the tumults and their *exciters*. *King Charles.*
2. The cause by which any thing is raised or put in motion.
   Hope is the grand *exciter* of industry. *Decay of Piety.*

To EXCLAIM. *v. n.* [*exclamo*, Latin.]

1. To cry out with vehemence; to make an outcry; to cry out querulously and outrageously.
   This ring,
   Which, when you part from, lose, or give away,
   Let it presage the ruin of your love,
   And be my vantage to *exclaim* on you. *Sh. Merch. of Venice.*
   Those who *exclaim* against all foreign tyranny, do, to this intestine usurper, make an entire dedition of themselves. *Decay of Piety.*
   The most insupportable of tyrants *exclaim* against the exercise of arbitrary power. *L'Estrange.*
2. To declare with loud vociferation.
   Is Cade the son of Henry the fifth,
   That thus you do *exclaim* you'll go with him? *Shak. H.VI.*

EXCLA'IM. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Clamour; outcry. Now disused.

   Alas, the part I had in Glo'ster's blood
   Doth more solicit me than your *exclaims*,
   To stir against the butchers of his life. *Shakesp. Richard II.*

EXCLAMA'TION. *n. s.* [*exclamatio*, Latin]

1. Vehement outcry; clamour; outrageous vociferation.
   The ears of the people are continually beaten with *exclamations* against abuses in the church. *Hooker, Dedication.*
   Either be patient, and intreat me fair,
   Or with the clamorous report of war
   Thus will I drown your *exclamations*. *Shakesp. Richard III.*
2. An emphatical utterance; a pathetical sentence.
   O Musidorus! Musidorus! but what serve *exclamations*, where there are no ears to receive the sound? *Sidney, b. ii.*
3. A note by which a pathetical sentence is marked thus!

EXCLA'MER. *n. s.* [from *exclaim*.] One that makes vehement outcries; one that speaks with great heat and passion.

I must tell this *exclaimer*, that, if that were his real aim, his manner of proceeding is very strange and unaccountable. *Atterbury's Sermons, Preface.*

EXCLA'MATORY. *adj.* [from *exclaim*.]

1. Practising exclamation.
2. Containing exclamation.

To EXCLU'DE. *v. a.* [*excludo*, Latin]

1. To shut out; to hinder from entrance or admission.
   Fenc'd with hedges and deep ditches round,
   Exclude th' incroaching cattle from thy ground. *Dryd. Virg.*
   Sure I am, unless I win in arms,
   To stand *excluded* from Emilia's charms. *Dryd Knight's Tale.*
   Bodies do each singly possess its proper portion, according to the extent of its solid parts, and thereby *exclude* all other bodies from that space. *Locke.*
   Though these three sorts of substances do not *exclude* one another out of the same place, yet we cannot conceive but that they must necessarily each of them *exclude* any of the same kind out of the same place. *Locke.*

If

If the church be so unhappily contrived as to *exclude* from its communion such persons likeliest to have great abilities, it should be altered. *Swift.*

2. To debar; to hinder from participation; to prohibit.
   Justice, that sits and frowns where publick laws
   Exclude soft mercy from a private cause,
   In your tribunal most herself does please;
   There only smiles, because she lives at ease. *Dryden.*
   This is Dutch partnership, to share in all our beneficial bargains, and *exclude* us wholly from theirs. *Swift.*
3. To except in any position.
4. Not to comprehend in any grant or privilege.
   They separate from all apparent hope of life and salvation, thousands whom the goodness of Almighty God doth not *exclude*. *Hooker, b. v. s. 22.*

EXCLU'SION. *n. s.* [from *exclude*.]

1. The act of shutting out or denying admission.
   In bodies that need detention of spirits, the *exclusion* of the air doth good; but in bodies that need emission of spirits, it doth hurt. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 343.
2. Rejection; not reception in any manner.
   If he is for an entire *exclusion* of fear, which is supposed to have some influence in every law, he opposes himself to every government. *Addison's Freeholder*, N°. 31.
3. The act of debarring from any privilege, or participation.
4. Exception.
   There was a question also asked at the table, whether the French king would agree to have the disposing of the marriage of Bretagne, with an exception and *exclusion* that he should not marry her himself. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
5. The dismission of the young from the egg or womb.
   How were it possible the womb should contain the child, nay sometimes twins, 'till they come to their due perfection and maturity for *exclusion*? *Ray on the Creation.*

EXCLU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *exclude*.]

1. Having the power of excluding or denying admission.
   They obstacle find none
   Of membrane, joint, or limb, *exclusive* bars:
   Easier than air with air, if spirits embrace,
   Total they mix. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii. l. 625.*
2. Debarring from participation.
   In Scripture there is no such thing as an heir that was, by right of nature, to inherit all, *exclusive* of his brethren. *Locke.*
3. Not taking into an account or number; opposed to inclusive.
   I know not whether he reckons the dross *exclusive* or inclusive with his three hundred and sixty tons of copper. *Swift.*
4. Excepting.

EXCLU'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *exclusive*.]

1. Without admission of another to participation.
   It is not so easy to discern, among the many differing substances that may be obtained from the same portion of matter, which ought to be esteemed, *exclusively* to all the rest, its inexistent elementary ingredients; much less what primogeneal and simple bodies, convened together, compose it. *Boyle.*
   Ulysses addresses himself to the queen chiefly or primarily, but not *exclusively* of the king. *Notes to Pope's Odyssey.*
2. Without comprehension in an account or number.
   The first part lasts from the date of the citation to the joining of issue, *exclusively*: the second continues to a conclusion in the cause, inclusively. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To EXCO'CT. *v. a.* [*excoctus*, Latin.] To boil up; to make by boiling.

Salt and sugar, *excocted* by heat, are dissolved by cold and moisture. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 843.

To EXCO'GITATE. *v. a.* [*excogito*, Latin.] To invent; to strike out by thinking.

If the wit of man had been to contrive this organ for himself, what could he have possibly *excogitated* more accurate? *More's Antidote against Atheism.*

The tradition of the origination of mankind seems to be universal; but the particular methods of that origination, *excogitated* by the heathen, were particular. *Hale's Orig. of Mank.*

We shall find them to be little else than *excogitated* and invented models, not much arising from the true image of the things themselves. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To EXCO'MMUNICATE. *v. a.* [*excommunico*, low Latin.] To eject from the communion of the visible church by an ecclesiastical censure; to interdict from the participation of holy mysteries.

   Thou shalt stand curst and *excommunicate*;
   And blessed shall he be, that doth revolt
   From his allegiance to an heretick. *Shakesp. King John.*
   What if they shall *excommunicate* me, hath the doctrine of meekness any salve for me then? *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

The office is performed by the parish-priest at interment, but not unto persons *excommunicated*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

EXCOMMUNICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *excommunicate*.] An ecclesiastical interdict; exclusion from the fellowship of the church.

As for *excommunication*, it neither shutteth out from the mystical, nor clean from the visible church; but only from fellowship with the visible in holy duties. *Hooker, b. iii. s. 1.*

To EXCO'RIATE. *v. a.* To flay; to strip off the skin.

An hypersarcosis arises upon the *excoriated* eyelid, and turneth it outward. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

A looseness proves often a fatal symptom in fevers; for it weakens, *excoriates*, and inflames the bowels. *Arbuthnot.*

EXCORIA'TION. *n. s.* [from *excoriate*.]

1. Loss of skin; privation of skin; the act of flaying.
   The pituite secerned in the nose, mouth, and intestines, is not an excrementitious, but a laudable humour, necessary for defending those parts from *excoriations*. *Arbuthn. on Aliments.*
2. Plunder; spoil; the act of stripping of possessions.
   It hath marvellously enhanced the revenues of the crown to many millions more than it was, though with a pitiful *excoriation* of the poorer sort. *Howel's Vocal Forrest.*

EXCORTICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *cortex* and *ex*, Latin.] Pulling the bark off any thing. *Quincy.*

To EXCREATE. *v. a.* [*excreo*, Latin.] To eject at the mouth by hawking, or forcing matter from the throat.

EXCREMENT. *n. s.* [*excrementum*, Latin.] That which is thrown out as useless, noxious, or corrupted from the natural passages of the body.

We see that those *excrements*, that are of the first digestion, smell the worst; as the *excrements* from the belly. *Bacon.*
It fares with politick bodies as with the physical; each would convert all into their own proper substance, and cast forth as *excrement* what will not so be changed. *Raleigh's Essays.*
   Their sordid avarice rakes
   In *excrements*, and hires the very jakes. *Dryden's Juv. Sat. 3.*
Farce, in itself, is of a nasty scent;
But the gain smells not of the *excrement*. *Dryden.*
You may find, by dissection, not only their stomachs full of meat, but their intestines full of *excrement*. *Bentley's Sermons.*
The *excrements* of horses are nothing but hay, and, as such, combustible. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

EXCREME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *excrement*.] That which is voided as excrement.

God hath given virtues to springs, fountains, earth, plants, and the *excremental* parts of the basest living creatures. *Raleigh.*

EXCREMENTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *excrement*.] Containing excrements; consisting of matter excreted from the body; offensive or useless to the body.

The *excrementitious* moisture of living creatures passeth in birds through a fairer and more delicate strainer than in beasts. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 5.

Toil of the mind destroys health, by attracting the spirits from their task of concoction to the brain; whither they carry along with them clouds of vapours and *excrementitious* humours. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

The lungs are the grand emunctory of the body; and the main end of respiration is continually to discharge and expel an *excrementitious* fluid out of the mass of blood. *Woodward.*

An animal fluid no ways *excrementitious*, mild, elaborated, and nutritious. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

EXCRE'SCENCE. } *n. s.* [*excresco*, Latin.] Somewhat growing
EXCRE'SCENCY. } out of another without use, and contrary to the common order of production; preternatural production.

All beyond this is monstrous, 'tis out of nature, 'tis an *excrescence*, and not a living part of poetry. *Dryden.*

We have little more than the *excrescencies* of the Spanish monarchy. *Addison on the State of the War.*

They are the *excrescences* of our souls; which, like our hair and beards, look horrid or becoming, as we cut or let them grow. *Tatler*, N°. 54.

Tumours and *excrescences* of plants, out of which generally issues a fly or a worm, are at first made by such insects which wound the tender buds. *Bentley.*

EXCRE'SCENT. *adj.* [*excrescens*, Latin.] That which grows out of another with preternatural superfluity.

   Expunge the whole, or lop the *excrescent* parts
   Of all, our vices have created arts:
   Then see how little the remaining sum,
   Which serv'd the past, and must the times to come. *Pope.*

EXCRE'TION. *n. s.* [*excretio*, Latin.] Separation of animal substance; ejecting somewhat quite out of the body, as of no further use, which is called excrement. *Quincy.*

The symptoms of the *excretion* of the bile vitiated, are a yellowish skin, white hard fæces, loss of appetite, and lixivial urine. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

EXCRE'TIVE. *adj.* [*excretus*, Latin.] Having the power of separating and ejecting excrements.

A diminution of the body happens by some fault in the *excretive* faculty, excerning or evacuating more than necessary. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

E'XCRETORY. *adj.* [from *excretion*.] Having the quality of separating and ejecting superfluous parts.

Excretories of the body are nothing but slender slips of the arteries, deriving an appropriated juice from the blood. *Cheyne.*

EXCRU'CIABLE. *adj.* [from *excruciate*.] Liable to torment. *Diet.*

To EXCRU'CIATE. *v. a.* [*excrucio*, Latin.] To torture; to torment.

   And here my heart, long time *excruciate*,
   Amongst the leaves I rested all that night. *Chapm. Odyssey.*

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